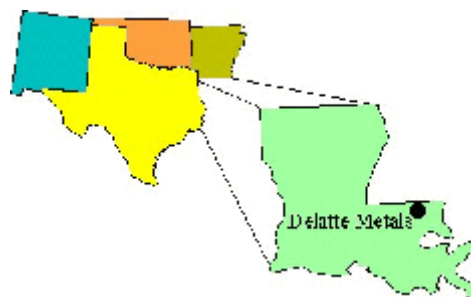


DELATTE METALS SUPERFUND SITE
Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana

EPA Region 6
EPA ID# LAD052510344
State Congressional District: 1
Fact Sheet Updated: December 2002



SITE DESCRIPTION

Location: The Delatte Metals (DM) Site includes the Delatte Metals, Inc. (DMI) facility and the abandoned North Ponchatoula Battery (NPB) facility and parts of off-facility areas (areas outside these facilities that have impacts of contamination). The DMI facility is located at 19113 Weinberger Road in Tangipahoa Parish about 2.5 miles southeast of Ponchatoula, Louisiana. The combined areas of the two facilities is approximately 18.9 acres. The approximate total area of the DM Site, encompassing both facility and off-facility areas, is 56.8 acres.

Population: 645 residents within 1 mile radius

Setting: The DM Site is in a rural area of Tangipahoa Parish. The DM Site consists of facility (DMI and NPB) and off-facility areas (wetlands, tributaries, Selser's Creek, Cypress Swamp, undeveloped land, and residences). Weinberger Road is south of the facility area, and south of Weinberger Road is a residential neighborhood. East of the facility area is undeveloped land containing wetlands. Immediately north of the facility area is a residential neighborhood. West of the facility area is a residence, undeveloped land containing wetlands, and Selsers Creek. West of Selsers Creek is residential property, undeveloped land, and farm land.

PRESENT STATUS AND ISSUES

- !** Site in Remedial Action. A photo journal on the site cleanup progress will be posted to the EPA website in January 2003.
- !** Site cleanup construction activities is planned for completion in summer 2003.

WASTES AND VOLUMES

Source piles: Several contamination source piles and facility structures were removed by EPA from winter 1998 to spring 1999. Refer to Removal Assessment Report dated April 8, 1999.

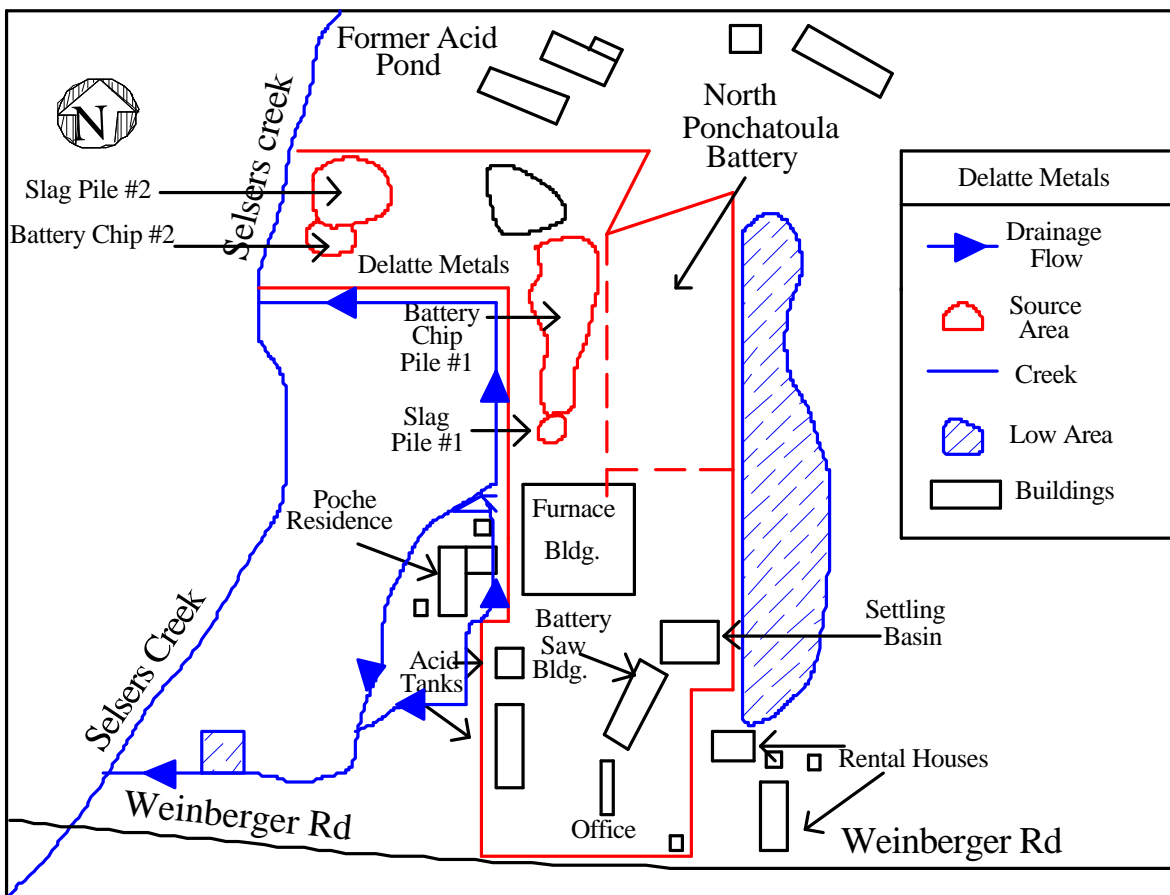
Soil: 44,000 cubic yards of lead contaminated soil (25,000 cubic yards of which is principal threat waste above industrial risk range).

Groundwater: 1st local water-bearing zone (Class 3B unusable shallow groundwater) is lead contaminated and has acidic conditions. The 3rd local water-bearing zone (Class 1B drinking water aquifer) is not contaminated.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

NPL Inclusion Proposal Date: July 28, 1998
NPL Inclusion Final Date: January 19, 1999
NPL Deletion Proposal Date: n/a
NPL Deletion Final Date: n/a

SITE MAP



SITE HISTORY

- ! 1960s: operating under the name Delatte and Fuscia Battery Company, battery recycling and smelting operations were conducted in the DMI facility area of the DM Site.
- ! Early 1980s: the facility name was changed to Delatte Metals, Inc. The operations performed at the facility included spent lead-acid battery demolition to remove associated lead plates and the subsequent lead smelting of the lead plates to produce lead ingots. The typical process at the facility involved sawing off the tops of the batteries and removing the lead plates in the battery saw building. After opening the battery cases, the battery acid was drained into a sump.
- ! Mid-1980s: the acid was pumped from the sump to an unlined pond located on the north side of the Site. After the closure of the acid pond, the acid was pumped through an underground pipe to the acid tank farm. The spent acid was then shipped off-site for recycling. Similar operations took place at the NPB facility.
- ! Mid-1980s- 1990s, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) worked with the both facilities in attempts to correct Site deficiencies in environmental practices.
- ! Sep. 1997: Louisiana Governor Mike Foster formally requested that the DM Site be addressed by EPA and listed on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL).
- ! Jul. 1998: a Hazard Ranking System evaluation package was completed and the Site was proposed for addition to the NPL.
- ! Sep. 1998: EPA Region 6 began a removal action at the DMI facility. The removal activities consisted of removing above ground wastes at the DMI facility, which included piles of slag, dust, and battery chips. Other identified source areas removed from the DMI facility included the acid tank farm, furnace building, drums of metal-contaminated waste, and tote bags of baghouse dust.
- ! Jan. 19, 1999: EPA formally announced the addition of the DM Site to the NPL in the Federal Register.
- ! 1999-2000: EPA conducted field sampling and investigation activities at the DM Site including collection and analyses of soil, sediment, surface water, ground water, and animal tissue samples.
- ! Dec. 12, 1999: The Treatability Study was completed.
- ! Jan. 3, 2000: The Remedial Investigation (RI) Report was completed.
- ! Mar. 3, 2000: The Human Health Risk Assessment was completed.
- ! Mar. 16, 2000: The Ecological Risk Assessment was completed.

- ! May 19, 2000: The Feasibility Study (FS) Report was completed.
- ! Sep. 26, 2000: The EPA Record of Decision was signed.
- ! Jan. 29, 2001: The Final Remedial Design (engineering specifications, drawings, and blueprints for the Remedial Action) was completed.
- ! Oct. 29, 2002: The Remedial Action Kickoff Meeting and Community Informational Meeting was held in the Hammond Health Unit.

ENFORCEMENT HISTORY _____

- 1998: Notice letters for removal action issued to identified potentially responsible parties.
- 1998: Waiver of special notice for remedial investigation/feasibility study activities issued to identified PRPs.
- 2000: Waiver of special notice for remedial design/remedial action activities issued to identified PRPs.

HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT _____

! Risk Assessment Summary:

The numerical cleanup goals are: 1,700 ppm lead (industrial), 500 ppm lead (residential), 80 ppm lead (ecological).

Lead is the most abundant and widespread contaminant of concern at the DM Site. Since lead has been detected (co-located) at the points where the few other identified heavy metals have been detected, lead will be used as the basis for measuring numerical cleanup goals.

The numerical cleanup goals were developed from the Adult Lead Model, the Integrated Effects Uptake Biokinetic (IEUBK) Model, and the Ecological Risk Model. These models form the basis for determination of cleanup levels that will ensure protection of human health and the environment in both facility (industrial) and off-facility (residential and ecological) areas.

Based on the risk models, a total of 44,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil would have to be addressed at the DM Site. Included in this total is approximately 25,000 cubic yards of highly mobile lead source materials where lead contaminants were found well above acceptable risk levels even for industrial workers.

! Human Health Risks:

Based on the field data collected, the primary contaminant at the DM Site is lead. In order to determine cleanup goals for lead in industrial and residential areas, the Adult Lead Model and IEUBK Model were used.

The basis for the Adult Lead Model is the relationship between the soil lead concentration and the blood lead concentration in the developing fetus of adult women who have site exposures. This Adult Lead Model served as the basis for determining the numerical cleanup goal of lead in soil in the facility industrial areas.

The basis for the IEUBK Model is the calculation of a geometric mean blood lead concentration for a typical child aged 6 months to 7 years of age, residing at a given residence. This IEUBK Model served as the basis for determining the numerical cleanup goal of lead in soil in the off-facility residential areas.

The conclusions of the Adult Lead Model and the IEUBK Model indicate that there will be unacceptable health risks and blood lead concentrations to both an adult worker in the facility areas of the DM Site and the child in the residential off-facility areas. Therefore, cleanup of these areas designated for industrial and residential use will have to be addressed.

! Ecological Risks:

Based on the field data collected, the primary contaminant at the DM Site is lead. Three major habitat types appear to be affected by this contaminant originating from the DM Site (1) the bottomland hardwood forest typical of that part of Tangipahoa Parish, (2) the aquatic habitat of Selsers Creek and its tributaries, and (3) the cypress swamp habitat south of Weinberger Road.

The conclusions of the Ecological Risk Model indicate that there will be unacceptable environmental risks to both ecological receptors and natural habitats in the off-facility areas. Therefore, cleanup of the areas designated for ecological use will have to be addressed. The Ecological Risk Model served as the basis for determining the numerical cleanup goal of lead in soil in the off-facility ecological areas.

RECORD OF DECISION _____

ROD signature date: September 26, 2000.

The EPA ROD addresses the contamination at the DM Site by:

1. Immobilization to address the principal threat wastes in the soil (thus eliminating the source of contamination for sediment, surface water, ground water);
2. Off-site disposal to transport immobilized wastes to a disposal facility;

3. Permeable treatment walls to neutralize the acidity of the shallow ground water and limit the migration of dissolved metals;
4. Institutional controls in the form of deed notices to inform the public of Site conditions; and,
5. Ground water monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the selected remedy.

There are approximately 22,000 cubic yards of highly mobile lead source materials identified at the DM Site as principal threat wastes. These materials will undergo immobilization treatment and then transported to an off-site disposal facility. The remaining 19,000 cubic yards volume of soil contamination is a low level threat and can be reliably contained within the areas of the industrial facilities. The total volume of lead contamination to be addressed is 44,000 cubic yards.

The installation of permeable treatment walls within the 1st local water-bearing zone will neutralize the acidity of the shallow ground water and limit the migration of dissolved metals. This will prevent any migration of soil contaminants into the viable aquifers and aid in the immobilization treatment process.

These components plus institutional controls ensure that the DM Site remedy will be protective for areas designated as industrial, residential, and ecological use. Continued ground water monitoring will verify the long-term effectiveness of this remedy.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community Relations Plan: July 1999

Open houses and workshops: Dec. 29, 1998; Mar. 10, 1999, Jul. 13, 2000, Oct. 29, 2002.

Formal Proposed Plan Public Meeting July 31, 2000

Citizens on site mailing list: 200

Constituency Interest: Nearby residents concerned about personal health and supportive of EPA efforts.

Site Repository: Ponchatoula Branch Library, 380 N. 5th Street, Ponchatoula, LA 70454

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT

Availability Notice: September 2, 1998

Letters of Intent Received: n/a

Final Application Received: n/a

Grant Award: n/a

SITE CONTACTS

EPA Remedial Project Manager:	Stephen Tzhone	214.665.8409 or 800.533.3508
EPA Site Attorney:	Barbara Nann	214.665.2157 or 800.533.3508

EPA Region 6 Ombudsman:	Arnold Ondarza	800.533.3508
EPA Contractor:	Tetra Tech EM, Inc.	214.740.2057
LDEQ Louisiana State Contact:	Richard Johnson	225.765.0487 or 800.763.5424

REALIZED CLEANUP BENEFITS

The DM Site cleanup ensures elimination, treatment, and/or prevention of contaminants that contribute to unacceptable health risks for current and future industrial workers, area residents, and ecological animals due to exposure of contaminated media at the DM Site. This cleanup is to be accomplished through a combination of the immobilization treatment process, installation of permeable treatment walls, off-site disposal of immobilized waste, institutional controls in the form of deed notices, and ground water monitoring at the DM Site.